

## WASTE IN CITY PRINTING

## MAYOR'S COMMITTEE STICKS TO THE WORD LARCEOUS.

And the Mayor Will Send the Whole Case to the District Attorney—Charges the Binding Chunks From the City Record Compared With Garvey's "Mitt."

In another report submitted yesterday by Mayor Gaynor to the committee on the city's printing and advertising system figures and details were presented to support the preliminary report that the city Record had been made a medium of a waste of money. It is the intention of the Mayor to send the whole matter to the District Attorney.

The committee reports that the waste in advertising exceeds proportionately the waste in printing. "Money was expended to newspapers big and little," the committee reports, "by the grace of Mayor McEllan, the Comptroller of the city and the Corporation Counsel. Money for purely optional advertising was scattered broadcast. The Charter required this advertising only in the city Record or in the City Record and the Brooklyn corporation newspapers, but it was given out to favorite newspapers at enormous cost." In advertisements connected with the new water supply system it is stated that there was a waste of \$300,000.

"The story of the printing," the report continues, "including all kinds, is much the same as that of advertising. It is largely a story of waste and favoritism. All three members of the Board of City Record grossly neglected their duty. They permitted heads of departments or the Supervisor of the City Record or some accelerator to order hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of printing in one form or another without any authority in law and for the most part without any competition, and then the Board of City Record met to act as a stamping machine and O K'd everything that had been done."

As to the need of an official employed by the city to supervise city advertising it is stated that William George Foster, who was an unofficial city advertiser, "obtained an enormous amount of money in commissions." Just how much these commissions amounted to the committee was not prepared to reckon, but the committee came across a blind pool account of Foster's showing receipts amounting to \$18,328. "Against this blind pool account," says the report, "checks were drawn to officials of Mayor McEllan's office. Frank M. O'Brien, John H. O'Brien and William A. Willis. This does not represent, however, one-fifth of the total collected by William George Foster."

The cost of printing the City Record last year was \$262,477, and it is charged by the committee that this total was reached by a "planning system that was to be larcenous bounds" and that the cost of printing the city's should have been at least 50 per cent. less. Of outside printing it is said:

All the printing of city departments except possibly that of the Board of Education should be under the control of the City Record. This would make for economy and stop criminal waste. It would prevent unbalanced bids and the payment of more than double prices for some work. The most scandalous illustration is that of the Board of Elections. The printing and stationery bill last year was \$141,352.38. It would have been less at two-thirds the price. The specifications and proposals for bids or estimates were manifestly drawn by the interests of the successful bidder. Pens, ink, toilet paper, sealing wax, blotting paper, pencils, etc., were put into the same contract which calls for the printing of the registry lists and other election printing. The successful bidder, Martin B. Brown & Co., already had the registry lists in type, being paid a special price by the city for setting these lists during the night time as a special supplement to the City Record, and of course had the free use of that type—an enormous amount of type—in the lump bid for all work asked for by the Board of Elections.

In the contracts let for registry lists in pamphlet form for the Board of Elections there was nothing for the Martin B. Brown company to do except to make up lists into separate election districts, number the pages, do the presswork and bind the pages of each district with wire fastenings. No outside printers, of course, could successfully bid against them, and by putting a lower price on this work for the composition, which already had earned nearly \$100,000 in the City Record, they were able to figure on the total of all lots a bit lower than the other two bidders, who, by the way, were "the same stock in trade bidders" usually found bidding against the Martin B. Brown company. The spectacle of the Brown printing company getting a contract for presswork, toilet paper, ink, etc., is the best illustration of the necessity for reform in the Election Department. An investigation of the Board of Election's printing and stationery would prove interesting and would emphasize the fact that the municipality is now, and has been, in the hands of the city printing ring. It would prove that retail prices were paid for all election stationery. It would show that there was any real competitive bidding and never any proper specifications.

In the six years of Mayor McEllan's administration there never was any competition for business or work reprinted from the City Record and put into book or pamphlet form. The result was that the city paid more than double p. in every case.

It is added in the report that the charge of sending "so larcenous" as to recall the days of Garvey and the Tweed Court House.

## CAIR OF BULGARIA IN PARIS.

Government Hovers Royalties in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 23.—The King and Queen of Bulgaria arrived here to-day on an 87th anniversary.

The Government had prepared for them as are at present at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has been furnished with Louis Philippe furniture from Versailles.

## VOLISH DECORATIONS!

French Chamber May Discuss Such a Bill, but Will Hardly Pass It.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 23.—Owing to the great number of decorations awarded in France the number of Deputies will to-morrow discuss a bill abolishing such distinctions. There is small chance of such a bill passing.

## Accused of Embezzlement.

Peter S. McGilivray, aged 63 years, a well known resident of Bayonne, living at 48 Avenue C, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Mara in that city charged with having embezzled \$60 from the department of the Public Service corporation, in which he had been employed as collector for eighteen years. Complaint was made by an official of the American Bonding Company of New York, by whom McGilivray is bonded. The hearing was adjourned for two weeks. McGilivray is a prominent member and is secretary of the Exempt Firemen's Association.

## MARRIAGE SUITS THE MAYOR.

Supposes His Daughter Wanted Some Romance—She Says She Wanted No Puss.

There was really no cause, it seems, why Mayor Gaynor's daughter Edith should have gone away on Wednesday and got married to Harry Kermit Vingt, a wealthy New York clubman, and a neighbor of the Gaynors at the James, without letting her parents know anything about it. When the Mayor reached the City Hall yesterday morning, so far from being annoyed at the choice his daughter had made he was in a particularly good humor and said that young Vingt was in every way acceptable as a son-in-law both to himself and to Mrs. Gaynor. All that seemed to disturb the Mayor was that the couple by going away and getting quietly married had spoiled an opportunity for a good old fashioned joyous occasion. While not displeased the Mayor said he was surprised.

"Why," he said, "we never so much as suspected. We did not even know of the engagement. My wife got a despatch at St. James and I one in Brooklyn last evening from young Vingt saying that he had been married and were on the way back. All they had to do was to let us know and we would have given them a fine wedding, but I suppose they wanted some romance. Young Mr. Vingt was a young man, went along with them, did the very same thing about a year ago and married a fine fellow."

The Mrs. Vingt referred to by the Mayor is a friend of the Gaynor family and she chaperoned Miss Gaynor on the journey to Wilmington, Del., where the marriage took place. Mr. Vingt and his wife are at the Plaza Hotel, and it is understood that they will remain there for a week or two before leaving the city to pass the summer at some vacation resort. On their return they will make for themselves, probably in Brooklyn.

To callers who saw her yesterday at the Plaza Mrs. Vingt said that she had not "elope" and that she had decided to get married as she did entirely to escape the fuss and frills of a formal wedding.

Large numbers of congratulatory telegrams were received yesterday at the Plaza by Mrs. Vingt and her husband.

## J. P. MORGAN RETURNS.

Intends to Appoint Trustees for the Equitable Life.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who arrived yesterday by the White Star liner Adriatic from a vacation of several months in Europe, said that he intended to appoint three trustees for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, to succeed Morgan J. O'Brien, George Westinghouse and Grover Cleveland. Mr. Morgan was met at the pier by his son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Charles Steele, H. P. Davidson and George W. Perkins. He boarded his yacht, the Corsair, at the pier.

The Duke of Sutherland was a passenger by the Adriatic and started for Montreal by an evening train to look into his interests in the Canadian Pacific Railway and to travel through the Canadian Northwest.

Other passengers were Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who has been in conference with the directors of the Anglo-American Telephone Company and the Direct United States Cable Company in regard to the improvement of cable facilities; James Stillman, Robert Bacon, American Ambassador to France, who is here to attend the wedding of his son; Col. George Harvey, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. Stanford White, Major George R. Putnam and Charles Lanier.

## CAPT. CODY BADLY HURT.

Naturalized English Aviator Has a Bad Fall at Aldershot.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—Capt. S. F. Cody, the aviator who has been conducting experiments for the British War Department, is in a dangerous condition as a result of an accident this morning. The Captain was trying a new machine at Aldershot, when a gust of wind caught the machine and dashed it to the ground. The machine was wrecked. Capt. Cody was so badly hurt that his injuries are regarded as very serious.

Capt. Cody was an American but took out naturalization papers as a British subject in order to fulfill his engagement with the British War Office.

Capt. Cody was pinned beneath the wreckage of the machine. When extricated he was unconscious. His face was covered with blood. He is suffering also from severe injuries to the head.

## COL. ENO RISE IN PARIS.

Only Chauffeurs Favor His Traffic Regulation Schemes.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 23.—Col. William Phelps Eno of New York has succeeded in getting newspapers here to publish lengthy illustrated traffic regulations on the lines of those in force in New York.

Chauffeurs favor such regulations, but other drivers ridicule them.

## Sue to Protect a Song.

Daniel V. Arthur and Maurice Shapiro, managers of "A Matinee Idol," in which De Wolf Hopper is playing at the Lyric Theatre, are suing in the Federal court Harry Fleer and Gertrude Vanderbilt Vanderbilt to prevent them from singing a song called "That Dancing Big Banashie." The defendants are cited to appear to-day and show cause why a temporary injunction should not issue.

## The Weather.

At 3 P. M. 23.—Practically the same comparative barometric conditions prevailed again yesterday except for the development of an energetic disturbance center off the Nova Scotia coast and attended by some rain in the maritime provinces. From the south a cold front and the lower air mass to the middle of the country. The pressure was high, westward to the plateau district and south Pacific coast it was low, and it was high in the north Pacific States.

Showers fell in the Northwest, in the region of Lake Superior and in the Gulf and south Atlantic States.

It was warmer in southern parts of the lake regions, the middle Atlantic States and parts of New England.

It was cooler from the Colorado southeast into Texas and warmer from the Colorado northeast into the western part of the Dakotas.

In this city the day was fair and warmer; wind, fresh to brisk westerly; average humidity, 55 per cent; barometer, corrected to sea level, 30.0; 10 A. M., 29.9; 4 P. M., 29.9.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	7 A. M.	9 A. M.	11 A. M.	1 P. M.	3 P. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.	9 P. M.	11 P. M.	Mean
1910.	70°	72°	74°	76°	78°	76°	74°	72°	70°	74°
1909.	68°	70°	72°	74°	76°	74°	72°	70°	68°	72°

For eastern New York, generally fair to-day and not quite so warm in extreme southern portion; fair to-morrow; light to moderate north in west winds.

For New England, generally fair to-day and to-morrow; light moderate north to northeast winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, generally fair to-day and to-morrow; light westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, generally fair and continued warm to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; light westerly winds.

For western New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; light to moderate variable winds, mostly southerly.

For western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, generally fair and continued warm to-day and to-morrow; light to moderate variable winds.

## SUPPRESSED TAFT'S WARNING

MANAGUA EDITOR PUT IN PRISON BY MADRID.

People Prevented From Reading Answer to Bluefields Protest Posted at Consul's Gate—Plantations Ruined by the War—Recruiting With Lasses.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—José de Olivares, American Consul at Managua, advised the State Department to-day of the arrest of Dr. Felipe Ailes, editor of La Tarde of Managua, for failing to suppress the text of President Taft's reply to the protest of President Madriz regarding the recent actions of Commander W. W. Gilmer of the gunboat Paducah. The despatch of Mr. Olivares says:

"I received your telegram of June 19. The statement contained therein was immediately handed by me to Dr. Madriz, who received it without comment. A copy of the statement was also given by me to Dr. Felipe Ailes, the proprietor and editor of La Tarde, which is the most popular afternoon paper of Managua."

"Dr. Ailes submitted the statement to the censorship of Dr. Madriz, who prohibited its publication. Yesterday afternoon La Tarde appeared with an inoffensive headline followed by a blurred space in order to show that the statement had been suppressed by the censor. On account of this action Dr. Madriz has suppressed La Tarde and imprisoned Dr. Ailes."

"For the purpose of making the statement public I yesterday posted a copy and translation of it at the entrance to the consulate. Dr. Madriz, when he learned of this sent police to prevent people from reading the statement. One person to my knowledge was arrested while reading it."

"Later, when the nature of the statement had become generally known, Dr. Madriz consented to its publication, and it has to-day appeared in the other local newspapers, accompanied by insular comment, evidently inspired by Dr. Madriz."

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Sidney Henningsen, an American manager of the San Antonio sugar estates, a large English corporation near Corinto, Nicaragua, who arrived here to-day from that country, declares that his and all the other agricultural companies in Nicaragua are being ruined by the war and by the conscription of their laborers by the Madriz Government. He said that his company alone had lost 25,000 bags of growing rice and 25,000 tons of sugar cane, the crops rotting in the field from lack of men. The laborers on the plantations had been carried off by the recruiting officers tied with ropes around their necks and a large part of the agricultural labor of the Pacific Coast had been thus conscripted or kidnapped for military service.

"Numerous recruits for the Madriz armies had been secured when I left Nicaragua," said Mr. Henningsen. "The Government soldiers get their men by lassoing them as they would so many cattle. When each man is captured his captor ties his hands, tying himself to the recruit so that there is no danger of his escape. Then the man is marched to the district recruiting office and made to sign his name to the muster roll. If he can't write it is signed for him and a musket is given to him."

"Our plantations were among the last visited. In former years had been able to keep Zelaya from seizing our laborers by paying him \$1 for every sack of sugar manufactured. Last year we paid for this protection \$60,000, or one cent a pound on the sugar."

"Madriz would not agree to this. He and Boca did not want the money, but they took our men. The rice crop was ripening in the fields and nearly ready for harvesting when the recruiting officers swooped down on us. It was totally abandoned for lack of labor and eaten by the birds. There was no labor to cut the sugar cane, which was also abandoned."

"The Madriz troops invaded the plantation by night, rang the big bells used in times of fire, and when the plantation laborers, 500 in number, rushed on the scene to find out what was the matter, captured the entire crowd. Those who tried to escape were lassoed, tied to one of the soldiers and prodded with bayonets into the recruiting station."

"This explains how Madriz is able to get so many soldiers and why they are so unwilling to fight, deserting at the first chance they get."

Mr. Henningsen says that the revolution has many sympathizers on the west or Pacific coast where his plantations are situated, but they dare not show their sympathies.

## PIZZARRO SECRETARY OF WAR.

Historic Name Comes to the Front in the Politics of Peru.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LIMA, Peru, June 23.—Col. José R. Pizarro has been appointed Minister of War to succeed Señor Muniz, who resigned yesterday. Señor Muniz has been in ill health for some time, but retained his portfolio because of the strained relations between Peru and Ecuador. Now that the crisis appears to have passed Señor Muniz felt that he should be relieved of his duties, and yesterday the President accepted his resignation.

## RIVER EATING UP LAND.

The Chiara Responsible for Strange Subsidence at Ascoli, Italy.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, June 23.—The mysterious earth subsidence at Ascoli Piceno has now reached a depth of fifty feet.

The River Chiara has flooded the country. More houses have collapsed. The peasants have removed their cattle and furniture.

Fields are gradually disappearing in the abyss. Troops are attempting to change the course of the river.

## Squeezed to Death in an Elevator.

ALBANY, June 23.—Clyde K. Hornig, 20 years of age, was squeezed between the first floor and the elevator he was riding in at the Albany Trust Company's building to-day and instantly killed.

Young Hornig's neck and legs were broken. Nobody witnessed the accident and his mangled form was found when a passenger entered the elevator.

## Hot Days Bring Rich Opportunities

to help the deserving poor in New York townships. To how many will you give new life by a week at Sea Breeze, costing you only \$2.50?

Shall it be a delicate working girl, or an overworked mother, or a seething, fretful baby and the little sister who cares for it, or a failing grandmother?

We have hundreds who should go.

R. S. MINTURN, Treasurer, Room 211, No. 103 E. 23rd St.

N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR. 1910. R. FULTON CUTTING, Pres. 1910

## SUFFRAGETTES COMBATIVE.

Miss Pankhurst Dismissed With Premier Asquith's Attitude.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—Miss Christabel Pankhurst, the militant suffragette, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, is not quite satisfied with the answer which Premier Asquith gave to the delegation which called upon him the other day and urged the passage of Mr. Shackleton's bill for the extension of the suffrage to women under certain qualifications.

In an interview to-day Miss Pankhurst said: "We are greatly dissatisfied with the Premier's answer to our delegation. We demand full facilities for the bill and shall be content with nothing less. The fact that the Prime Minister refuses to fix a date for the second reading of the bill and his statement that it will not take place at an early date is proof of his intention to drop it."

"We are resolved that at all costs the bill shall become a law at this session of Parliament and action will be taken to press our demands upon the Premier as a matter of first consideration."

## ARBITRAL JUSTICE COURT.

Mixup in Chambers of Commerce Congress—Growing Interest in Work.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—The fourth international congress of Chambers of Commerce closed to-day. Some confusion arose over a motion by Mr. Lalanne, president of the National Board of Trade of the United States, that the congress should endorse Secretary Knox's proposal for the establishment of an international court of arbitral justice, which got discussed concurrently with an English motion dealing with the enforcement of arbitration decisions between individuals of different nationalities. Both motions were referred to the permanent committee of the congress for study until the meeting in Boston in 1912.

The attendance testified to the growing importance of the congress. Nineteen countries were represented. The British delegates represented twenty-nine commercial bodies, the German seventeen and the French fifteen. The American delegates included Mr. Lalanne, S. W. Fairchild and W. J. Schieffelin of New York; H. M. Cragg of Waltham, Illinois; Fayet Ledoux of Boston, J. E. Wilder of Chicago, M. W. Alexander of Massachusetts, C. H. Hart of Philadelphia and H. D. Golder of Cleveland.

## MISS DEACON HAS AN ENEMY.

Home One of High Station Behind Reports of Marriage Postponement.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—The mystery in regard to the postponement of the wedding of Miss Dorothy Deacon of Boston and Newport and Prince Antoine Albert Radziwill of Russia, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been increased by a statement issued to-day by her mother, Mrs. Baldwin, who was formerly Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon of Boston.

Mrs. Baldwin's announcement, which was made through her lawyer, says that there is no foundation for the report of a postponement of the wedding. As a matter of fact no definite arrangements have been made for the marriage and the church in which it is to be performed has not been selected and the date has not been fixed.

The statement issued by Mrs. Baldwin adds this mysterious suggestion:

"We have reason to believe that the report about the postponement has been circulated by one who occupies a high social position and without authority from the Prince or Miss Deacon, who, however, are known to him."

It is rumored that Mrs. Baldwin is contemplating legal action against the author of the report. Society people are wondering who is the enemy who occupies a high social position.

## HUGE PRICES FOR ANTIQUES.

\$17,325 for a Reliquary and \$20,000 for a Pair of Cabinets at Christie's.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—At a sale at Christie's to-day of French and English furniture, objects of art and porcelain, a Louis XVI upright marqueterie secretaire 31 inches wide sold for \$555. A Louis XVI, marqueterie commode 55 inches wide fetched \$1,311. A pair of English marqueterie commodes sold for \$3,411. A suite of gilt furniture of Louis XV. design was knocked down for \$5,475. This last sale was No. 135 on the catalogue. Then came the big prices.

A reliquary of rock crystal with enamelled gold and silver-gilt mounts, 18½ inches high, Italian, of the sixteenth century, fetched \$17,325.

A pair of cabinets originally the property of Queen Henrietta Maria when she resided at St. James's Palace in the early part of the seventeenth century, 77 inches high and 59 inches wide, brought \$20,000.

## BRITISH BUDGET JUNE 30.

Premier Asquith Also Promises Empty Conscience to Suffragists.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Premier Asquith announced that the budget would be introduced on June 30. The Prime Minister promised to give an opportunity for the second reading of David James Shackleton's bill for the enfranchisement of women, but said he was unable to promise further facilities in this respect at the present session.

The Prime Minister also said that he hoped to introduce a bill in reference to the King's accession declaration next week. It would, he said, merely propose to alter the language of the declaration. It would not vary in any material respect the conditions of the succession to the Throne.

## NEW CANADIAN KNIGHTS.

Three Included by King George in Batch of Birthday Honors.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—The honors conferred on the occasion of King George's birthday include the bestowal of knighthood on George William Ross of the Canadian Senate, Byron Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Henry Newell Bate, chairman of the Ottawa Improvement Commission. The honors include seven peerages, eleven baronetcies and thirty knight-hoods. The new peers are wealthy Liberals, as are practically all the recipients of honors.

Among the baronets is Harold Harmsworth.

## GALA OPERA IN BRUSSELS.

Artists Engaged to Give "La Bohème" for King and Queen of the Belgians.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 23.—The manager of the Monnaie Theatre, Brussels, has engaged Caruso, Alda and Amato to sing "Bohème" at a gala performance to be held there on September 25, which the King and Queen of the Belgians will attend.

It is likely that Toscanini will conduct.



Licensed Under Seiden Patent

Packard Motor Car Co. of New York Broadway and Sixty-first St.

## JOINT POWER OVER FISHERIES

SUBSTANCE OF U. S. ARGUMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND CASE.

Learned Disputation as to the Nature of a Servitude in Civil and International Law—Ex-Denator Turner Quizzed on It by the Members of Hague Court.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—Former Senator George Turner of the State of Washington continued his argument for the United States in the Newfoundland fisheries case before the arbitration tribunal to-day. He dwelt again on the claim of the United States to exercise equal sovereign power with Great Britain over the fisheries. He quoted largely from legal works and paraphrased the first question for the tribunal to answer.

As to the right of Great Britain to regulate the fisheries, Mr. Turner said the question really was: Does the Treaty of 1818 impose any limitation of the sovereign power of Great Britain over the fisheries? If so, what are the limitations? This was the burning question between the United States and Great Britain, for the United States insisted that a right to fish which was subject to the will or pleasure of Great Britain was no right at all.

Mr. Turner pointed out that Great Britain had admitted that the French right to fish on the Banks of Newfoundland, which was analogous to the American right, was in the nature of a servitude, so that the case where the French exercised their right was not merely territorial waters of Newfoundland but part of the high sea.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, a member of the tribunal, asked whether the right to fish was a servitude as understood in the Roman law.

Mr. Turner replied that the analogy between servitudes in civil law and international law should not be strained.

Dr. Heinrich Lammasch of Austria, president of the tribunal, observed that servitudes in civil law should meet the requirements of an estate, not those of the proprietors of that estate.

Mr. Turner replied that an international servitude was constituted for the benefit of territory and belonged to the sovereign. He quoted a number of writers to show that international servitude implies entire liberty of the State which received it in the exercise of its right.

Prof. von Holtzendorff said that Mr. Turner considered fishing rights in the territorial waters of a foreign State a servitude likewise.

Prof. von Olmann said that the right which restricted the sovereignty of a State ought to be considered as servitude when the duration of this right was not limited. In the case of fishing rights in Newfoundland waters servitude had been established for always. Therefore in the present case servitude existed, and the treaty of 1818 contained no limitation or restriction of the American right. Therefore this right was not subjected to British or colonial legislation.

Replying to a question, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick said that several writers had especially quoted the American fishing right as an example of international servitude.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Hague court, which is hearing the Newfoundland fishery case, has asked both the United States and Great Britain to appoint a commission of experts to advise the tribunal on the practical and technical questions involved in the dispute. This expert commission was provided for in section 3 of the protocol submitting the dispute to arbitration. Great Britain and the United States will each name one member. These two experts will choose a third. The three so chosen will constitute the commission.

The American member will either be Capt. Carl C. Young, a Gloucester fisherman, or Dr. H. M. Smith of the Fish Commission. Both Capt. Young and Dr. Smith will go to The Hague. One will serve as a member of the commission. The other will be an adviser to the American counsel in the case.

## BEECHAMS AT DRURY LANE.

Father of English Opera Impresario Engages Big Names for Next Year.

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